

Amendments to the Drawings

Applicant submits for the Examiner's approval twenty-seven replacement sheets which includes all the figures in this application, FIGS. 1-49. The replacement sheets replace the original forty-seven sheets of drawings currently on file. This amendment is provided to submit better quality drawings without any substantive changes. This amendment includes no new matter.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets (27 pages)

REMARKS

Claims 1-205 are pending in the application. Claims 1-10, 42-54, 136-145, and 197-205 were withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a nonelected invention. In the Office Action, claims 86, 106, 148-150, 152-154, 159-160, 163, 165, 172-173, 176-177, and 181-183 were objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but were indicated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Also in the office action,

- Claims 64, 79 and 124 were objected to for informalities;
- Claims 25, 26, 28, 65, 66, 82, 83, 104, 105, 113 and 114 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph for reciting terms that lacked antecedent basis;
- Claims 11-17, 19-27, 34, 37-38, 55-65, 67-68, 74, 76-78, 80-83, 85, 87-90, 91-95, 97-102, 107-111, 115-116, 119-131, 146-147, 151, 155, 156-158, 162, 164, 166-169, 185-186, 189-190, 193-194, and 196 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), in view of Lai '342;
- Claim 96 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) in view of Lai '342; and
- Claims 18, 29, 30, 31-33, 35-36, 39-41, 66, 69-73, 75, 79, 84, 103, 112, 117-118, 132, 133, 134-135, 161, 170-171, 174, 175, 178, 179, 180, 184, 187, 188, 191-192, and 195 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Lai '342 and in view of Lai '969, Youngquist '362, Parker '438, Maglica '223, Tillery '552, Maglica '441, Furth '378, and/or McDermott '471.

By this amendment, claims 11, 15, 19, 25, 26, 37, 55, 59-60, 64-65, 79, 82, , 85-86, 91, 106-107, 124, 130, 146, 148, 152-153, 156, 159, 163, 165, 172, 175-176, 181-182, 185, 189, and

196 are amended; claims 1-10, 42-54, 136-145, and 197-205 are canceled; and claims 206-225 are added.

A. Restriction requirement.

Claims 1-10, 42-54, 136-154 and 197-205 were withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a nonelected invention. In response, Applicant cancels those claims to expedite the allowance of this application. Applicant reserves the right to pursue the subject matter of those claims in divisional and/or continuation applications.

B. Claims Indicated to be Allowable.

Claims 86, 106, 148-150, 152-154, 159-160, 163, 165, 172-173, 176-177, and 181-183 were indicated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form including limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claims 86, 106, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 165, 172, 176, 181 and 182 have been rewritten in independent form. Claims 149 and 150 depend from claim 148; claim 154 depends from claim 153; claim 160 depends from 159; claim 173 depends from claim 172; claim 177 depends from claim 176; and claim 183 depends from claim 181.

Thus, claims, 86, 106, 148-150, 152-154, 159-160, 163, 165, 172-173, 176-177, and 181-183 should be allowable.

C. Objections of Claims 64, 79 and 124.

In the Office Action, Claims 64, and 79 were objected to for informalities. Claims 64, 79, and 124 have been amended as suggested by the Examiner.

D. Section 112 Rejections.

Claims 25-26, 28, 65-66 and 82-83 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, for reciting claim terms that lacked antecedent basis. Claims 25, 26, 65, and 82 have been amended to

provide an antecedent for every term and bring claims 25, 26, 28, 65-66 and 82-83 to comply with the requirements of section 112.

Claims 104-105 and 113-114 were rejected under section 112 as being incomplete for omitting essential structural cooperative relationships of elements. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection. Claim 104 recites “wherein said movable lamp holder ... includes a pair of tabs disposed opposite to each other, said pair of tabs defining a holder axis substantially perpendicular to said axis of said reflector.” First, Applicant notes that the specification does not describe the tabs to be “essential” to the invention. Second, the language of claim 104 provides structural cooperative relationship between the tabs and the rest of the lighting device. As claimed, the pair of tabs are part of the movable lamp holder and are disposed opposite each other. The purpose of the tabs is to define the holder axis that is substantially perpendicular to the axis of the reflector. This is much like specifying a spherical feature to define a point, or a cylinder to define a center axis. Claim 105 further provides that the actuation member moves the filament of the lamp bulb by rotating the movable lamp bulb holder about the holder axis—which is defined by the tabs. Thus, the claims as presented, properly recite a cooperative relationship between the tabs, movable lamp bulb holder, the holder axis, and the reflector. Applicant believes the claims are in proper form. Claims 113 and 114 are proper for the same reasons stated above.

Therefore, for these reasons, Applicant submits that these claims, as amended or originally presented, comply with the requirements of section 112.

E. Section 102 Rejections.

In the Office Action, Claims 11-17, 19-27, 34, 37-38, 55-58, 59, 60-65, 67-68, 74, 76-78, 80-83, 85, 87-90, 91-95, 97-102, 107-111, 115-116, 119-131, 146-147, 151, 155, 156-158, 162, 164, 166-169, 185-186, 189-190, 193-194 and 196 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Lai (U.S. Patent No. 6,726,342).

1. Claims 11-17.

Claim 11 is directed to a device for projecting a beam of light comprising:

a holder positioning said substantial point source of light within said reflector;

an actuating member operatively connected to said holder to move said holder and align said substantial point source of light with said axis of said reflector, *wherein said actuating member is externally accessible by a user for moving said holder.*

By having an actuating member operatively connected to a holder to move the holder and align the substantial point source of light with the axis of the reflector, wherein the actuating member is externally accessible by a user for moving the holder, the source of light can be aligned with the reflector axis safely and conveniently. Advantageously, by having the actuating member operate on the holder and having the user access the actuating member to move the holder, there is no need for the user to manually maneuver the light source. Indeed, handling the light source is unsafe because the temperature of an illuminating light source is very high. Handling the light source is also undesirable because it may cause damage to the light source. Further, by having the actuating member externally accessible to the user, the aligning process can be performed without disassembling the lighting device. Hence, if the user was to replace a light source or if the existing light source becomes misaligned with the reflector axis,

the user may perform the aligning process conveniently because the actuating member is externally accessible to the user.

In contrast, Lai '342 does not disclose an embodiment wherein the holder or the actuating member is externally accessible by a user for moving said holder. In figures 7 and 8, Lai '342 discloses a flashlight that includes a lamp seat assembly 2 which includes a movable seat 21, a lamp seat 20 with a reduced section 205, and adjustment bolts 207. *See* col. 3, ln. 59 – col. 4, ln. 9. The movable seat 21 includes a hole, through which the aft end of the lamp 212 extends. *See* figure 8. The front end of the reduced section 205 receives the movable seat 21. The reduced section 205 also includes screw holes 206 for receiving adjusting bolts 207. *See* col. 4, lns. 10-17. The adjusting bolts 207 extend through the screw holes 206 and bear directly against the aft end of the lamp 212. *See* Figure 8. According to Lai '342, the filament of the lamp 212 is displaced by adjusting the bolts 207:

Thus, by means of adjusting the protruded extent of each bolt 207, the filament 213 of the lamp 212 can be adjusted to locate in the focus of a reflective member 33 ...

Col. 4, lns 21-24. Lai '342 alternatively provides that,

The user may also *use his or her finger* to finely adjust the lamp 212 to make the convex outer surface of the movable seat 21 to slide along the concave wall 209 of the reduced section 205 of the lamp seat 20 until the filament 213 of the lamp 212 reaches the focus of the reflective member 33. Next *adhesive may be applied* into (by means of permeation) the space between the convex outer surface of the movable seat 21 and the concave wall 209 of the through-hole 201 of the reduced section 205 to thereby bond them together.

Col. 4, lns 30-39.

Lai '342 fails to disclose an embodiment wherein the movable seat or the actuating member is *externally accessible* while the relationship between the lamp and the reflector is maintained so that the lamp can be aligned thereto, or while the battery is electrically coupled to the lamp so that the lamp may be illuminated during the aligning process.

Study of Lai '342's flashlight shows that the entire seat assembly 2, which includes the movable seat 21 and the adjustment bolts 207, is enclosed by the barrel 1—without any external access thereto. As illustrated in figure 8, the adjustment features of Lai '342 are completely covered by the barrel wall. To reach the movable seat 21 or the adjustment bolts 207, the user must therefore disassemble the flashlight by at least separating the lamp shield assembly 3 (which includes the reflector 33) and remove the seat assembly 2 from the barrel 1. Although Lai '342 states that the user may use his finger to adjust the lamp, nothing in its disclosure describes how this can be accomplished. Indeed, Lai '342 may be contemplating having the user adjust the lamp by handling the lamp itself from the forward end of the flashlight. But even this involves disassembly of the flashlight, and critically, requires removing the lamp shield assembly 3 to gain access to the lamp. Yet, the lamp shield assembly 3 includes the reflector 33, to which the lamp is being aligned. Therefore, the lamp and the reflector axis cannot be aligned, as required by claim 11. Also, as mentioned above, handling an illuminated lamp is impractical because the temperature of an illuminating lamp is too high to allow for manual adjustment.

Aligning Lai '342's lamp 212 with the reflector 33 from the aft end is also unworkable. Lai's embodiment illustrated in figures 7 and 8 has the adjustment bolts 207 oriented perpendicular to the axis of the flashlight and thus cannot be accessed from the aft direction. Even in Lai's second embodiment, illustrated in figures 5 and 6, access to the adjustment bolts 224 is available only through the cavity of the barrel which contains the batteries. Thus, Lai's

second embodiment would require adjusting the position of the lamp with the batteries removed. Adjusting the lamp without the lamp illuminated is impractical because the alignment of the lamp to the reflector cannot be verified by viewing the quality of the light beam that is emanating from the reflector. Also, such an arrangement, i.e., one that requires access to the actuating interface or member through the barrel of the flashlight, can hardly be said to be externally accessible by a user, as recited in claim 11.

Therefore, Lai '342 fails to describe or suggest a lighting device including an actuating member operatively connected to said holder to move said holder and align said substantial point source of light with said axis of said reflector, wherein said actuating member is externally accessible by a user for moving said holder. Presumably, Lai '342 does not consider a user externally accessing the movable seat or the adjustment bolts because Lai '342 did not contemplate aligning the lamp more than once. This is suggested by Lai's repeated disclosure that once the lamp is aligned, adhesive may be used to bond the components together. *See* col. 3, lns. 8-12, and col. 4, lns. 35-39. This is also suggested because each embodiment of Lai '342 does not enable a user to operate the adjustment bolts while the reflector and the batteries are assembled in the flashlight.

To anticipate a claim, a reference must teach every element of the claim. MPEP § 2131. Since Lai '342 does not disclose an actuating member operatively connected to said holder to move said holder and align said substantial point source of light with said axis of said reflector, wherein said actuating member is externally accessible by a user for moving said holder, claim 11 is not anticipated thereby. For these reasons, Applicant submits claim 11 is allowable.

Claims 12-17, which depend from claim 11, should also be allowable in part as depending upon an allowable base claim.

2. Claims 37-38, 59, 146-147, 155, 156-158, 162, 164, 166-169, 189-190, 193-194, and 196.

Independent claim 37 includes the limitation:

means for aligning said substantial point source of light with said central axis ***that is externally accessible for actuation by a user.***

Independent claim 59 includes the limitation:

means, ***externally accessible for actuation by a user***, for aligning said substantial point source of light with said focal point of said reflector.

Independent claim 146 includes the limitation:

an actuating member ***externally accessible by a user*** and operatively coupled to said movable lamp bulb holder for adjusting the position of said lamp bulb filament relative to said reflector axis and aligning said substantial point source of light with said reflector axis ***while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said portable source of electrical energy.***

Independent claim 156 includes the limitation:

an actuating member operatively coupled to said movable lamp bulb holder for moving said lamp bulb filament to position said substantial point source of light coaxial with said reflector axis, ***wherein said actuating member is externally accessible by a user.***

Independent claim 189 includes the limitation:

actuating means ***externally accessible for actuation by a user*** and operatively coupled to said movable lamp holder for moving said lamp bulb filament in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said reflector axis ***while said lamp bulb is operably connected to said battery.***

Independent claim 196 includes the limitation:

an actuating means *externally accessible by a user* and operatively coupled to said movable means for aligning said filament to said reflector axis.

Each of the independent claim listed above includes a limitation wherein the holder or the actuating feature that moves the light source relative to the reflector is externally accessible by a user. As discussed above in Section E1, Lai '342 does not disclose or suggest facilitating external access by the user to any lamp holder or lamp alignment feature, much less a feature for aligning the lamp to the reflector or for moving the lamp in a direction substantially perpendicular to the reflector axis. Indeed, no part of the lamp seat assembly 2 of Lai '342 is externally accessible by the user. Therefore, at least for this reason, independent claims 37, 59, 146, 156, 189, and 196 are not anticipated by Lai '342 and should be allowable.

The following dependent claims, which depend upon one of the independent claims listed above, should also be allowable in part as depending upon an allowable base claim:

- Claim 38 depends from independent claim 37;
- Claims 147 and 155 depend from independent claim 146;
- Claims 157-158, 162, 164 and 166-169 depend from independent claim 156;
- Claims 190, 193, and 194 depend from independent claim 189.

Independent claims 146 and 189, and their respective dependent claims, are also allowable as the claims include the limitation, “adjusting the position of said lamp bulb filament ... *while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said portable source of electrical energy,*” and “moving said lamp bulb filament ... *while said lamp bulb is operably connected to said battery,*” respectively. Such limitations are not disclosed or suggested by Lai '342.

Further, claim 194 includes a sleeve, wherein said sleeve covers access to said movable lamp bulb holder when secured to said head assembly, and wherein said sleeve uncovers and facilitates moving said movable lamp bulb holder when removed from said head assembly. Such a configuration advantageously protects the inner components of the flashlight from contamination by covering the access to the movable lamp bulb holder while maintaining the relationship between the illumination source and the reflector so that an aligning procedure may be executed. Lai '342 does not disclose such an embodiment or advantage. The lamp shield 30 of Lai '342, as shown in figures 6 and 8, once removed does not provide access to an actuation interface. Moreover, if the lamp shield 30 is removed, the reflector 33 is also removed, and an alignment between the lamp 212 and the reflector 33 can no longer be achieved.

3. Claims 19-27, 34, 55-58, 60-65, 67-68, 74, 76-78, 80-83, 91-95, 97-102, and 185-186.

Independent claim 19 includes the limitation:

a movable holder including a receiver and an actuation interface, wherein said receiver holds said illumination source in a position between said first open end and said second end of said reflector, wherein said actuation interface is used to move said movable holder for adjusting the position of said illumination source relative to said reflector axis, ***wherein said actuation interface is externally operable by a user for moving said movable holder;***

Independent claim 55 includes the limitation:

means, ***externally operable for actuation by a user,*** for aligning said substantial point source of light with said axis of said reflector.

Independent claim 60 includes the limitation:

an actuating member operatively coupled to said bulb holder for moving said bulb and thereby aligning said point source of light substantially co-axially with said focal point, ***wherein said actuating member is externally operable by a user.***

Independent claim 91 includes the limitation:

an actuating member operatively coupled to said movable lamp bulb holder for moving said filament of said lamp bulb in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said axis of said reflector, *wherein said actuating member is externally operable by a user.*

Independent claim 185 includes the limitation:

an actuating means, *externally operable for actuation by a user*, for moving said lamp bulb filament in a direction substantially perpendicular relative with said reflector axis while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said battery.

Each of the independent claim listed above includes a limitation wherein the holder or the actuating feature that moves the light source relative to the reflector is externally operable by a user. As discussed above in Section E1, Lai '342 does not disclose or suggest facilitating external access by the user to any lamp holder or lamp alignment feature. Because Lai '342 fails to disclose an embodiment wherein the internal features are externally accessible, it fails to disclose an embodiment wherein the feature that moves the light source relative to the reflector is externally operable. Indeed, no part of the lamp seat assembly 2 of Lai '342 is externally operable by the user. Therefore, at least for this reason, independent claims 19, 55, 60, 91 and 185 are not anticipated by Lai '342 and should be allowable.

The following dependent claims, which depend upon one of the independent claims listed above, should also be allowable in part as depending upon an allowable base claim:

- Claims 20-27 and 34, which depend from independent claim 19;
- Claim 56-58 depend from independent claim 55;
- Claims 61-65, 67-68, 74, 76-78, and 80-83, depend from independent claim 60;

- Claims 92-95, and 97-102 depend from independent claim 91;
- Claims 186 depends from independent claim 185;

Independent claim 185, and its respective dependent claims, is also allowable as the claim includes the limitation, “moving said lamp bulb filament ... while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said battery.” Such a limitation is not disclosed or suggested by Lai ‘342.

Further, claim 25 includes a sleeve, wherein said sleeve covers said actuation interface when disposed at a first position, and wherein said sleeve uncovers and facilitates access to said actuation interface when disposed at a second position. Such a configuration advantageously protects the inner components of the flashlight from contamination by covering the actuation interface while maintaining the relationship between the illumination source and the reflector so that an aligning procedure may be executed. Lai ‘342 does not disclose such an embodiment or advantage. The lamp shield 30 of Lai ‘342, as shown in figures 6 and 8, once removed does not provide access to an actuation interface. Moreover, if the lamp shield 30 is removed, the reflector 33 is also removed, and an alignment between the lamp 212 and the reflector 33 can no longer be achieved. Similarly, claim 26 is also distinguishable over Lai ‘342 for this reason.

4. Claims 85, 87-90, 107-111, 115-116, and 119-131.

Independent claim 85 includes the limitation:

a movable lamp bulb holder adapted to hold said lamp bulb and including an actuation interface to move the movable lamp bulb holder and align said substantial point source of light with said reflector axis, *wherein said movable lamp bulb holder may be moved while said lamp bulb is operably connected to said portable source of electrical energy.*

Independent claim 107 includes the limitation:

an actuating member operatively coupled to said movable lamp bulb holder for adjusting the position of said filament of said lamp bulb in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said axis of the reflector, *wherein maneuvering said actuating member moves said lamp bulb holder while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said one or more batteries;*

Independent claim 175 includes the limitation:

actuating means for moving said lamp bulb and lamp bulb filament in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said reflector axis *while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said at least one battery;*

The independent claim listed above includes a limitation wherein the substantial point source of light or the filament of the lamp bulb may be aligned with or moved substantially perpendicular to the reflector axis while the light source is electrically or operably connected to a source of electrical energy.

In contrast, as discussed in Section E1, aligning Lai '342's lamp with the reflector 33 from either the front or the aft end of its flashlight is unworkable while the lamp is coupled to an electrical source. The embodiment of figure 6 of Lai '342 cannot move the lamp 212, or its filament 213, from the aft end without disconnecting the batteries 10 from the lamp and removing them from the barrel. Thus, Lai's flashlight would require adjusting the position of the lamp with the batteries removed. Adjusting the lamp without the lamp illuminated is impractical because the alignment of the lamp to the reflector cannot be verified by viewing the quality of the light beam that is emanating from the reflector.

Also, the embodiment of figure 8 in Lai '342 cannot move the lamp 212, or its filament 213, from the front end. If the access to the adjustment bolts 207 can be achieved at all, the reflector 33 must be separated from the flashlight. But without the reflector 33 assembled

relative to the lamp, the flashlight of Lai '342 cannot move the lamp relative to the reflector axis, as required by the claims. Therefore, at least for these reasons, independent claims 85 and 107 are not anticipated by Lai '342 and should be allowable.

The following dependent claims, which depend upon one of the independent claims listed above, should also be allowable in part as depending upon an allowable base claim:

- Claims 87-90 depend from independent claim 85;
- Claims 108-111, 115-116, and 119-131 depend from independent claim 107;

Further, claim 128 includes a removable sleeve, wherein said sleeve covers said actuation interface when connected to said head assembly, and wherein said sleeve uncovers said actuation interface and facilitates said actuating member to couple with said actuating interface when removed from said head assembly. Such a configuration advantageously protects the actuation interface from contamination by covering the actuation interface while maintaining the relationship between the lamp bulb and the reflector so that an aligning procedure may be executed. Lai '342 does not disclose such an embodiment or advantage. Similarly, claims 129 and 130 are distinguishable over Lai '342 for this reason.

F. Section 103 Rejections.

Claims 18, 29, 30, 31-33, 35-36, 39-41, 66, 69-73, 75, 79, 84, 96, 103, 112, 117-118, 132, 133, 134-135, 161, 170-171, 174, 175, 178, 179, 180, 184, 187, 188, 191-192, and 195 were rejected under Section 103.

The office action rejected every claim listed above under Section 103 in view of Lai '342 alone or in combination with either Lai '969, Youngquist '362, Parker '438, Maglica '223,

Tillery '552, Maglica '441, Furth '378, and/or McDermott '471. With the exception of claims 175, 178-180 and 184, every claim rejected under Section 103 depend directly or indirectly from one of the independent claims already discussed in Section E.

In regards to claims 175, 178-180 and 184, independent claim 175 includes a limitation that is not disclosed in Lai '342:

actuating means for moving said lamp bulb and lamp bulb filament in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said reflector axis ***while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said at least one battery;***

As already discussed in Section E above, this limitation is not disclosed by Lai '342. Claims 178, 179, 180 and 184 depend from claim 175.

Therefore, every claim rejected under Section 103 includes a limitation not disclosed in Lai '342. Also, Lai '969, Youngquist '362, Parker '438, Maglica '223, Tillery '552, Maglica '441, Furth '378, and McDermott '471 do not disclose or suggest the "externally accessible" limitation.

A *prima facie* case of obviousness requires that "the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations." MPEP § 2142. Here, Lai '342 or the other cited references do not disclose or suggest the limitation:

an actuating member operatively connected to said holder to move said holder and align said substantial point source of light with said axis of said reflector, ***wherein said actuating member is externally accessible by a user for moving said holder.***

as recited in independent claim 11;

a movable holder including a receiver and an actuation interface, wherein said receiver holds said illumination source in a position between said first open end and said second end of said reflector, wherein said actuation interface is used to move said movable holder for adjusting the position of said illumination source relative to said reflector axis, ***wherein said actuation interface is externally operable by a user for moving said movable holder;***

as recited in independent claim 19;

means for aligning said substantial point source of light with said central axis *that is externally accessible for actuation by a user.*

as recited in independent claim 37;

an actuating member operatively coupled to said bulb holder for moving said bulb and thereby aligning said point source of light substantially co-axially with said focal point, *wherein said actuating member is externally operable by a user.*

as recited in independent claim 60;

an actuating member operatively coupled to said movable lamp bulb holder for moving said filament of said lamp bulb in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said axis of said reflector, *wherein said actuating member is externally operable by a user.*

as recited in independent claim 91;

an actuating member operatively coupled to said movable lamp bulb holder for adjusting the position of said filament of said lamp bulb in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said axis of the reflector, *wherein maneuvering said actuating member moves said lamp bulb holder while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said one or more batteries;*

as recited independent claim 107;

an actuating member operatively coupled to said movable lamp bulb holder for moving said lamp bulb filament to position said substantial point source of light coaxial with said reflector axis, *wherein said actuating member is externally accessible by a user.*

as recited in independent claim 156;

actuating means for moving said lamp bulb and lamp bulb filament in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said reflector axis *while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said at least one battery;*

as recited in independent claim 175;

an actuating means, *externally operable for actuation by a user*, for moving said lamp bulb filament in a direction substantially perpendicular relative with said reflector axis while said lamp bulb is electrically connected to said battery.

as recited in independent claim 185; and

actuating means *externally accessible for actuation by a user* and operatively coupled to said movable lamp holder for moving said lamp bulb filament in a direction substantially perpendicular relative to said reflector axis *while said lamp bulb is operably connected to said battery*.

as recited in independent claim 189.

Because each claim rejected under Section 103 either includes, or directly or indirectly depends from an independent claim that includes the “externally accessible” limitation, a Section 103 rejection cannot be maintained. At least for this reason, Applicant submits that claims 18, 29, 30, 31-33, 35-36, 39-41, 66, 69-73, 75, 79, 84, 96, 103, 112, 117-118, 132, 133, 134-135, 161, 170-171, 174, 175, 178, 179, 180, 184, 187, 188, 191-192, and 195 are non-obvious and allowable.

G. New Claims.

Claims 206-225 have been added by this Amendment. The new claims should be allowable in part as depending upon an allowable base claim. Also, claims 207, 216, 218, 220 and 222 include the holder, movable holder, movable bulb holder or the movable lamp bulb holder to include a “substantial spherical housing, wherein said spherical housing moves within a spherical envelope.” Such a limitation is not disclosed in the patents of record.

Also, claim 209 includes the limitation wherein said holder is adapted to align said substantial source of light with said axis of said reflector a first time, and realign said substantial source of light with said axis of said reflector a second time without removing said portable source of power from said device. Such a limitation is not disclosed in the patents of record. Lai

'342 does not disclose or suggest an embodiment where multiple alignments of its lamp 212 can be achieved without disassembling the flashlight. New claim 213, should be allowable for a similar reason.

Further, claim 210 includes the limitation wherein said holder is adapted to be moved a first time, and then be moved a second time without separating said reflector or portable source of power from said device. Again, Lai '342 does not disclose or suggest an embodiment where its lamp 212 can be achieved without disassembling the flashlight. New claim 214 should be allowable for a similar reason.

Finally, claim 211 includes a limitation wherein said second housing includes a window, wherein user access to said actuating member is achieved through said window. Such a limitation is not disclosed in the patents of record.

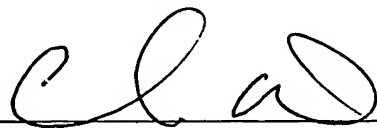
H. Conclusion.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claims 11-41, 55-135, 146-196 and 206-225 are allowable and a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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